British Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

(No. 1045. BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, AUGUST 29th, 1846. *Established in* 1826.)

BUENOS AYRES.

Intelligence has been received from the Paranà to the effect that the long expected interview between General Urquiza, Governor of Entrerios, and General Joaquin Madariaga, Governor of Corrientes, had finally taken place at Alcaraz, on the 14th inst., when the pacific re-union of the latter to the Confederation was accomplished in the most satisfactory manner, as had been anticipated. It is said that the election of governor of Corrientes is to take place in the course of the present month, when, it is supposed, official intercourse between the dissident province and the General Government will be resumed.

The Montevideo journal *Comercio del Plata* of the 21st inst. professes to give more accurate information in regard to the terms of the approaching pacification than that communicated by its cotemporary the *Constitutional.* The following is the substance of what is represented to be the tenor of the bases agreed upon :—

1. The governments of Great Britain and France, in concert with the Argentine government, are to bring about a suspension of hostilities between the Oriental forces of the town of Montevideo and those of the country.

2. This armistice being obtained, the two Plenipotentiaries are to require the government of Montevideo to disband all foreigners under arms as well in Montevideo as in all other parts of the territory.

3. Simultaneously with the disbanding of the foreigners, the Argentine government is to cause all its forces to evacuate the Oriental territory.

4. Immediately upon the performance of the two preceding conditions, the blockade of the Argentine ports is to be raised, the island of Martin Garcia is to be restored to the government of Buenos Ayres, as also the captured vessels of war, in the state in which they were as far as possible, the Argentine flag being saluted with 21 guns: merchant, vessels captured by either party are also to be reciprocally restored to their owners.

5. The navigation of the River Paraná is to continue to be considered internal navigaion subject only to the regulations and laws of the Argentine Republic, as long as it occupies both banks of that river.

6. It is acknowledged and declared that the Argentine Republic possesses free and unshackled all the rights in peace and in war that belong to any other State, and although circumstances have obliged the two intervening powers temporarily to interrupt the belligerent rights of that Republic, it is admitted that the principles upon which they have acted, would have been equally applied, under equal circumstances, to England or France.

7. Election of the citizen to fill the Presidency of the Oriental State to be held in conformity with the constitutional laws of the country, and without any kind of coaction on either side ; General Oribe previously engaging to submit to the result.

8. General amnesty, reciprocal and complete, for persons and property, to be granted ; rights of all foreigners to be respected, and justice done to their well-founded claims. This amnesty notwithstanding, if any Argentine emigrants residing in the Oriental Republic give just motives of complaint to the Argentine Government, or by their conduct compromise the good relations between the two countries, they may be removed under custody from the coast into the interior, or sent to any foreign port they may designate.

9. These bases being admitted by the Argentine Government and by General Oribe, if the Montevideo Government reject them, the Plenipotentiaries of the two Powers will declare that they withdraw the intervention of their governments, and they will in fact withdraw it if their admonitions are not listened to.

As nothing official has yet been published we are unable to say whether the *Comercio* has been much more unreserved than the *Constitucional.* Meanwhile, both papers up to the 25th inst. are silent as to the details of execution of the alleged bases. The only thing stated is, that on the 22nd. the British and French Ministers sent out a flag of truce to the head-quarters of President Oribe.

By the way of Rio we have news from England to the 17th June.

The corn bill had not yet passed the Lords, but it was thought to be entirely safe.

The Ministry appear to be tottering, from a coalition of the ultra Tories with the Liberals on the Irish coercion bill.

His Holiness Gregory XVI. died at Rome on the 1st June, in the 81st year of his age, and the 16th of his Pontificate. It was thought he would be succeeded by Cardinal Pacca. A council of Cardinals presided by Cardinal Sforza, a Neapolitan, was to administer the temporal affairs of the Pontifical States during the vacancy of the Holy See.

The King and Queen of the Belgians arrived in Paris on the 7th June.

The trial of the regicide Lecomte terminated, as might be expected, in his condemnation. The culprit solicited pardon of the King, but though expressing deep repentance, as he alleged nothing to extenuate the enormity of his crime, H. M. deemed it necessary to let justice have its course. Lecomte was accordingly guillotined on the 8th of June at the St. Jaques barriere.

We have been favoured with United States' papers to the 15th June. The Oregon question appears to have been settled on Mr. Pakenham's proposed basis—the 49th parallel, and the navigation of the Columbia river during the charter of the Hudson's Bay Company which expires in 1863, or, according to other accounts, only for ten years.

Vote in the Senate of the United States on the Proposition of Great Britain for the settlement of the Oregon Question. After a full discussion of Mr. Pakenham's proposition, referred by the President to the Senate for their advice, the Senate adopted the following resolution by a vote of 38 to 12—only one Whig, Mr. Jarnagan, voting in the minority :

Resolved, That the Senate advise and consent to the propositions, &c., as presented by Mr. Pakenham, in relation to the Oregon question.

The vote was as follows :

Yeas—Messers. Archer, Ashley, Bagby, Benton, Berrien, Calhoun, Chalmers, Thomas Clayton, John M. Clayton, Colquitt, Davis, Dayton, Dix, Evans Greene, Haywood, Houston, Huntington, Johnson, of Md., Johnson, of La., Lewis, McDuffie, Mangum, Miller, Morehead, Niles, Pearce, Pennybacker, Phelps, Rusk, Sevier, Simmons. Speight, Turney, Upham, Webster, Woodbridge, Yulee—38.

Nays—Messrs. Allen, Atherton, Breese, Cameron, Cass, Dickinson, Fairfield, Hannegan, Jarnagin, Jenness, Semple, Sturgeon—12.

Not voting—paired off—Mr. Atchison.

Absent—Messrs. Barrow, Bright, Corwin, Crittenden.

Refused to vote—Mr. Westcott.

Washington, June 12th.

The terms before the Senate, though not in form are substantially the ultimatum of the British ministry. They were not put in shape, because Sir Robert Peel did not desire to embarrass his sucessor with any committal to his policy, or to leave the responsibility of a war upon the shoulders of his friend, if one should grow out of it.

Information is in possession of the Senate, showing that Sir Robert Peel will probably resign within thirty days. A portion of the tories have signified to Lord John Russel and his friends, that they will form a coalition to expel the ministry whenever they are ready. Sir Robert is opposed to this condition of things, and will be apt to take the Home Labor Bill, as the chance to declare himself fully and to relinquish the Premiership.

Philadelphia June 25th.—The treaty on the Oregon has been already proposed and signed, and will be submitted to-morrow to the Senate. It consists of five short sections, and is expected to be ratified before the recess.

The Mexicans had retired from the Rio Grande and General Taylor had occupied Matamoras, and would, it was said, suspend offensive operations till he heard from Washington. General Arista halted at 80 miles distance from Matamoras, and was reported to be receiving reinforcements quite briskly. On the other hand, a revolution was said to have broken out in Mexico in favour of Santa Anna, and Paredes' administration was considered to be at an end. Vera Cruz was blockaded by the Americans, and the Mexicans had declared an embargo on American vessels in the other ports of the Republic.

Extract from "Finch's Boundaries of Empire."

QUEEN VICTORIA'S EMPIRE.—The Queen of England is now sovereign over one continent, a hundred peninsulas, five hundrnd promontories, a thousand lakes, two thousand rivers, and ten thousand islands. She waves her hand and five hundred thousand warriors march to battle to conquer or die. She bends her bead, and at a signal a thousand ships of war and a hundred thousand sailors perform her bidding on the ocean. She walks upon the earth and one hundred and twenty millions of human beings feel the slightest pressure of her footsteps. Come all ye conquerors, and kneel before the Queen of England, and acknowledge the superior extent of her dependent provinces, her subjugated kingdoms, and her vanquished empires. The Assyrian empire was not so wealthy. The Roman empire was not so populous. The Persian empire was not so extensive. The Arabian empire was not so powerful. The Carthagenian empire was not so much dreaded. The Spanish empire was not so widely diffused. We have overrun a greater extent of country than Attila ever ruled! We have subdued more empires, and dethroned more kings, than Alexander of Macedon! We have conquered more kingdoms than Napoleon in the plenitude of his power ever subdued! We have acquired a larger extent of territory than Tamerlane the Tartar ever spurred his horse's hoof across.

BRAZIL.

We mentioned in our last that the Imperial Cabinet, in its anxiety to stifle the expression of public opinion in Brazil with respect to the share it had in the promotion of European intervention in the affairs of La Plata, had resorted to the miserable expedient of laying before the Chambers garbled papers in reference to the mission of the Viscount d' Abrantes. We also stated that the deficiency had been supplied by a party in Montevideo perfectly acquainted with the whole transaction, and we promised to give the original document at length a place in our paper. This promise we are now going to fulfil.

In order to prove the alledged harmless nature of the Viscount's mission, the following fragment of the memorandum he presented to the courts of London and Paris was triumphantly produced by the late Minister for foreign Affairs to the Brazilian General Assembly.

Conclusion of the Memorandum of the Viscount d' Abrantes.

After summing up the history of the Banda Oriental of the Uruguay (says the minister) from the commencement of the independence of Spain to the present moment, in order to show the sacrifices it has cost Brazil, and the conditions upon which the latter gave it the political existence which it now enjoys, the Viscount d' Abrantes proceeds :—

It is the opinion of the government that it is a duty incumbent on it—and one from which it cannot swerve—to maintain the independence and integrity of the Oriental State of the Uruguay ; and cooperate also to maintain the Republic of Paraguay as a free and independent State.

The Imperial Government has not the least doubt of the acquiescence of the British Government in the principles and views which have now been candidly set forth. If it is proper for the Government of Brazil bound as it is to the observance of the 1st and 2nd articles of the convention of 1828, to maintain the independence of Uruguay, the British Government, as mediator in this convention, cannot be indifferent to the existence or annihilation of that same independence.

If the prosperous state of tranquility which Paraguay enjoys, from the mere fact of being independent and remaining neutral in the midst of never ending civil discord in the Argentine Confederation offers advantages to Brazilian commerce ; it holds out the same to that of Great Britain.

Finally, if the termination of this disastrous war is favourable to the commercial and moral interests of the Empire, it is not less so to the development of British commerce in the Rio de la Plata.

Nevertheless, the Imperial Government wishes that that acquiescence should be made known to it in an explicit and authentic manner, and hopes that the British Government will deign to communicate to it its views on the question of La Plata ; and moreover, that in case it should concur in the objects and wishes of the Imperial Cabinet, it will be pleased to forward instructions to its Envoy Extraordinary at Rio Janeiro, authorizing him to come to an understanding with the Imperial Government, both on the present and known affairs. and on all the occurrences which may take place hereafter in the Republics of Buenos Ayres and Uruguay,

London, 9th November 1845.

Viscount d' Abrantes.

Now, as will be seen from the document itself which we insert below, the long preamble containing the most barefaced misrepresentation of facts and the falsest accusations against the Argentine Government, with a view to inspire the courts of London and Paris with unjust suspicions of its policy, has been wholly suppressed ; and the conclusion which is professed to be given entire, is garbled in the most infamous manner.

MEMORANDUM.

The Banda Oriental, laid waste by Artigas, and militarily occupied by Portuguese troops during the reign of King John VI, united itself to Brazil in the early part of the reign of the Emperor Pedro I, of glorious memory.

The incorporation of this country under the appellation of "Cisplatine" to the territory of the Empire, was effected by the convention agreed upon between the Cabildo of Montevideo, capital of the Banda Oriental, and General Lecor, commander of the military force which then occupied and defended it against the incursions of some chieftains, the successors of Artigas, and like him, instruments of devastation.

The political constitution of Brazil published in 1824, subsequently to this incorporation, designated the Cisplatine as one of the Provinces of the Empire, and its inhabitants were represented by two deputies and one senator in the General Legislative Assemby convened in Rio Janeiro in 1826.

The desire subsequently harboured by the Government of Buenos Ayres, at that time the capital of the United Provinces of the Rio de la Plata, of annexing the Banda Oriental to the Union, and the hope indulged by different Oriental chiefs of rising to the highest dignities of a Republic, whose political affairs were to be settled according to the decision traced out by the point of their swords, produced the rising of Lavalleja, and the aid ostensibly given to this chief by the Argentine Union kindled the war between the Empire and the United Provinces, which terminated by the preliminary Convention of Peace of the 27th August, 1828, concluded through the mediation of the British Government.

By the 1st and 2nd articles of this Convention, the Imperial Government declared the Cisplatine separated from the territory of the Empire for the sole end of constituting itself into a free state independent of every other nation, under that form of government which should be most suitable to itself, and the Argentine Government adhering to this declaration recognised the independence of the new state. And by the 4th article, both contracting powers, the Imperial and Argentine Governments, agreed to defend the independence of the Cisplatine converted into a free state, during the time and by the means which should be stipulated by the definitive treaty of peace, and moreover the two Governments bound themselves by the 17th article to name, after the ratification of said Convention, Plenipotentiaries to negociate this treaty, which was in the sequel to to be realized, and although it has not yet been negociated through causes which have alternately prevented either Government, it is, notwithstanding, totally unquestionable that the stipulations contained in the 1st and 2nd articles of said Convention must remain in full vigor and produce all their effects, because the independence of the Uruguay did not in any way remain subject to the condition of the said definitive treaty being concluded, nor to the agreement on time, and on the means which the high contracting parties should employ to defend it.

The only condition on which the Empire consented to the separation of the Cisplantine from its territory was that this province should constitute a free State, so that it should never form a part of any other State whatever. And, in effect, notwithstanding the non-existence of the definitive treaty, the Uruguay has maintained itself for a period of twenty years more or less in the community of nations, and during all this time has been considered as a sovereign State, not only by the Empire and the Argentine Confederation, but also by all the governments of Europe, particularly Great Britain, the mediatrix in the convention which declared its independence, and France, which expressly stipulated, in the 4th article of the Convention of 29th October 1840 with the Argentine Government, the maintenance of its independence.

Meanwhile, events which during the last two years have taken place in the Rio de la Plata, are of such a nature as to draw the attention of the government of H. I. M. to examine and consider the measures which should be taken in order that the independenee of the Oriental State should not be prejudiced *de jure* or *de facto*.

No government maintaining relations with General Rosas can surely be ignorant of the pretensions of this chief to subject to the Buenos Ayrean yoke by the tie of a nominal federation, the provinces which constituted the ancient Spanish Viceroyalty, known under this denomination, those of Montevideo and Paraguay comprised amongst the number,

The civil war between Rivera and Oribe, the emigration of the latter to Buenos Ayres, the reception which he has there met with, his employment as a General in Rosas's service against Lavalle and Rivera, finally the invasion of the Uruguay and the seige and blockade of Montevideo, are facts which substantially constitute the proof of the ambitious end to which Rosas aspires. Oribe, Rosas' lieutenant, once seated in the Presidency of Uruguay, governing according to the fashion of the chief to whom he is indebted for his restoration, may without trespassing on the respect due to legal ppearances, subject the Uruguay *de facto*, or by changing its institutions annex it *de jure* to the Argentine Confederation.

In regard to Paraguay, during the lifetime of the Dictator Francia, the Government of Buenos Ayres, could not clearly exhibit its views ; but under the present consular regime at Assumption, it has shown by facts which are notorious, its design of numbering that State among the provinces over which it exercises dominion.

If on the one hand the events abovementioned have made evident the ambitious views of the Governor of Buenos Ayres, who manages the foreign affairs of the Confederation of La Plata, on the other they have been highly prejudicial to neutral nations and to the Brazilian nation above all. Serious injnries to foreign commerce have been occasioned by a desolating war and by the blockade of the ports of the Uruguay : and Brazil, a neighbouring nation, sees its moral and material interests compromised in the continuance of such war ; because the example of so many scenes of anarchy and barbarity, which make humanity shudder, cannot but be baneful to the neighbouring countries.

In these circumstances, the government of H. M. the Emperor of Brazil has hitherto observed neutrality ; but it begins to foresee, that the continuance of that system can not accord with its views. And desirous of regulating its conduct by the principles of justice and of that kindly feeling which it has ever shown to friendly nations interested as well as itself in Argentine commerce, believes it to be convenient before all to have an understanding with H. B. M's. government and communicate to it with candour its opinions on the present state of the affairs of the River Plate.

It is the opinion of the government that it is a duty incumbent on it—and one from which it cannot swerve—to maintain the independence and integrity of the Oriental State of the Uruguay ; and cooperate also to maintain the Republic of Paraguay as a free and independent state : it moreover believes that the independence of both those Republics being a matter of general interest, it is absolutely necessary to adopt measures for the purpose of restraining the government of Buenos Ayres within the limits prescribed by the laws of nations, and rendering abortive all its pretensions. Lastly, the Imperial government is of opinion that humanity, whose cause should be defended by Christian governments not only in the old but also in the new world, and commercial interests, which are so closely connected with the progress of civilization and the blessings of peace, imperiously demand that an end be put to the bloody warfare which is carried on in the territory and on the waters of the Oriental State,

The Imperial government has not the least doubt of the acquiescence of the British gevernment in the principles and views which have now been candidly set forth. If it is proper for the government of Brazil, bound as it is to the observance of the 1st and 2nd articles of the Convention of 1828, to maintain the independence of Uruguay, the British Government, as mediator in this convention, cannot be indifferent to the existence or annihilation of that same independence.

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London, 9th November 1845.

Viscount d' Abrantes.

Nothing can be more conclusive than the above as to the base treachery of the Imperial Cabinet. Yet it has the effrontery to persist in denying that it was the prime instigator of the European intervention ! It is gratifying, however, to reflect that its perfidy met with a severe rebuke at the outset, by England and France refusing to allow it any

participation in the undertaking ; and that the humiliation and chagrin it has had to suffer will not be a little aggravated by an exposure that holds it up to the scorn and contempt of the world.

FRANCE.

The approaching dissolution of the Chamber of Deputies, and the preparations which are already actively carried on for the general election in France have given unusual warmth and interest to the closing debates of the French Legislature. The session, instead of expiring amidst the dull arrears of inevitable business, or the hurried attempts to make good past omissions, which ordinarily mark the termination of a Parliamentary campaign, is animated to the last by impetuous attacks and stout defences. The minority in spite of its constant defeats and its decreasing strength, affects to rely with unabated confidence on the appeal now about to be made to the electoral body, whilst the Government anticipates, with a more rational security, the maintenance of that ascendancy of the Conservative party which has now received the sanction of time, of experience, and of strengthened convictions. It is not for us to anticipate the decision of the electors of France ; but there never was a time when the Opposition has been more embarrassed to kindle a spark of public enthusiasm in its favour, or when personal acrimony has more largely supplied the place of political argument. In some respects, as we remarked at the commencement of the present session, the Opposition entered the field with a slight apparent advantage. Its several sections had been firmly united under the supreme command of M. Thiers ; and we must assume that it is for the purpose of bringing that personage back to power that the Legitimists and the Republicans, the renegade Conservatives and the party of M. Odillon Barrot, combined their motley forces. The tenacity of that combination, and the good faith of that union, have not been subjected to the ordeal of success. But even as an Opposition, whilst something has been gained in discipline, more has been lost in personal consistency and public morality. M. Thiers passed the first years which followed his disastrous Administration of 1840, like the Genii who lay incarcerated beneath the seal of Solomon, in magnificent promises to that section of the Conservative party which he hoped to induce to trust him once more, and to restore him to the head of affairs. But as time rolled on, and his offers were still rejected, his promises sunk into threats, until he has turned the position of a rejected Minister of the Crown into the part of a tribune of the people. His last two speeches, which are regarded by his friends as the fullest expression of his present opinions, are direct and virulent attacks upon the Sovereign. Not content with denouncing what he conceives to be wrong in the conduct of the Government, or with advocating what he holds to be more necessary for the good of the country, the sum and substance of his harangues is, that the influence of the Royal prerogative has been abused, and that it must be restricted and curtailed.

We are surprised that a man as profounly versed as M. Thiers in the character and history of his countrymen should have sought to make these hyper-constitutional doctrines the basis of a political party. The French nation is more easily governed by the influence of one individual who hits their tastes or extorts their respect, than by the most perfect institutions devised by man. Those institutions require a certain amount of personal support. They are neither revered nor beloved in France, as they are in this country, for themselves ; and we must take leave to add, that the language and conduct of the Opposition is especially calculated to make them contemptible and odious. But there is not an elector in France who will dare to deny the immense debt of gratitude the nation owes to the King, as the active guardian of the constitutional establishment of the kingdom ; and none but the angry factions of the day would contest the fact that the eminent leaders of the Conservative party have, with remarkable ability and good faith, observed that deference which is due to their Sovereign, without infringing the least of the guarantees of public liberty, or putting any violence on the spirit of the Charter. We seek in vain in the diffuse eloquence of the rambling debates which have recently taken place in France, for any distinct proposition upon which an issue can be framed. M. Thiers is obliged to travel back to the first principles of constitutional government before he can raise the matter of a charge against the Administration ; and upon that ground he meets a man, in the person of M. Guizot, who is there most especially, and more than in any other particular quality of statesmanship, his master. We believe with M. Guizot that the country will not respond to vague declamations calculated only to mislead the electors into mistrust of the Crown and discontent with the Government : the result of the last six years is before them for the past and the uncertainty which hangs over the future is, if possibly, a more cogent and irresistible argument.

In spite of the tranquility and prosperity of Europe at the present moment, and the absence of any of those continental questions which may at any moment assume a threatening aspect and demand the utmost vigilance of statesmen, there is enough beyond the present hour to suggest the most serious forecast. The age of the King of the French and the Minister of Austria, to search no further into the elements and causes of future change, is in itself a fact of great import. Europe is prosperous, but it can ill afford to sustain the loss of any of those great men who have succeeded, as much by their their temper and character as by their talents, in consolidating the present state of affairs. Without doubt the existence in France of a strong Administration, supported by a compact and powerful party, is the best guarantee not only of the welfare of that country, under all the events and trials to which it may be exposed, but of the general peace of Europe. In moments of real peril the differences which now divide the rival candidates for office would subside ; but they must subside by the adherence of all the leading statesmen of the country to the interests of public order and government, not by an unwise connivance at the insidious attempts of irresponsible politicians to lessen the weight and dignity of the Sovereign.

The next French election, which will probably take place about the 1st of August, will determine this great question, and will appoint the representatives of the nation who may be called upon to carry the Government, by their support, through more than one important crisis. It is not a time when the suffrages of the country are solicited by the advocacy of some particular question of minor interest; it is not a time when experiments can be tried with impunity. The tone of the late discussions, the hostile review taken by M. Thiers of the whole reign, the forcible appeal made by M. Guizot to the principles which were the basis of the compact of 1830, and the extraordinary energy shown by both the rival statesmen on this occasion, sufficiently indicate the importance of the prize for which they are contending. M. Guizot's Administration is about to be judged by the country after a trial longer and more complete than any Cabinet has enjoyed in France since the Revolution. The nation will determine whether the theories which are put forward to disguise and embellish the pretensions of personal ambition are worth the practical benefits which this Administration has conferred upon the country. The result is of almost as much importance to Europe as to the French themselves. It is the frequent boast of M. Thiers that he is the most faithful and devoted representative of the principles of the French Revolution ; and he has never hesitated to avow himself the defender and imitator of all but the grossest enormities of that terrible period of human history. M. Guizot has played a more original part, and aimed at a loftier object. He has resisted with equal firmness the abuses of absolute power and the excess of popular freedom, not by opposing one extreme to the other, but by establishing and guarding a position between the two. The French Revolution had doubtless, shaken society to its basis, and affected every institution of the country. But the thunderstorm and the earthquake are not perpetual ; their strength and their terror are known by the ruins left behind them. To remove those ruins, to raise the fabric of a country's greatness upon a new and solid basis, and to restore as much as possible the ancient principles of the French Monarchy in connexion with the constitutional freedom and the enlightened opinions of the present age, is a nobler task than to keep alive the spirit of revolutionary excitement. M. Thiers might have figured in the noon-day of the Revolution. M. Guizot is fitter to have served in the highest offices of the State either before the French Monarchy had fallen from its sphere, or since it has resumed the steady course of a free Government. This distinction is sufficiently obvious to the world ; and the character of the next French Chamber will demonstrate which of the two party leaders has the support of the political institutions of his country. It is not a matter of personal preference ; it is more than a question of favour or hostility to the Ministerial policy ; it is a determination on which mainly rest the security of the Throne and the good order of the realm of France.—(*Times.*)

UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

A letter from a young American officer, written at the encampment opposite Matamoras, says,—

"The river here is 180 yards wide, and the water is very similar to that of the Mississippi, which you know is good. Matamoras is about 400 yards from our entrenchment. We have erected a battery of 18 guns, which gives us command of the city."

"The camp extends about 4 miles along the river bank—two miles above, and two below Matamoras. The entrenchment to erect it required twenty-three hundred men for thirty days. It is made of sand and covered over with twigs woven together like basket work, surronnded by a very wide and deep ditch. The walls of the magazine, in the interior of the fortification, are formed of pork barrels filled with sand, seven tier thick, four tier high, covered over with timber, on which sand is piled ten or twelve feet. [There are no rocks or stones in the vicinity, the soil being alluvial] Twelve heavy pieces of ordnance are so placed as to command the town of Matamoras. The present force of 550 men, can defend the fortification against any force the Mexicans are likely to bring against it."

At the Brazos Santiago Pass, at the foot of Padre Island, which is the main entrance into Point Isabel, 9 feet is sometimes to be had; though more frequently 7 1-2 to 8 feet.

The mouth of the Rio Grande (ten miles South of Point Isabel) has only seven feet of water at the highest tide. In a heavy sea the navigation is very dangerous, vessels often taking four or five days to beat over the bar, and the Mexican shore commands the channel effectually. The current of this River runs at ten miles an hour in some places, and the water is fresh nearly to the bar. The coast is lined with small islands of sand, thrown up by the sea, between which and the main land are navigable sounds or bays called Lagunas. Point Isabel is a high sand bluff projecting into the Laguna del Madre, the Gulf entrance of the latter being at the South point of the Isla del Padre.

Aransas pass at the foot of St. Joseph's Island, has lately become the source of interest, as being that through which American troops have been passed on their way to Corpus Christi. At ordinary tides 9 feet of water may be found on the bar by a careful pilot, but 8 feet is all that should be looked for. The direct pass into Corpus Christi had never over 4 feet.

From the N. O. Jeffersonian.

The bar of Pass del Caballo is, perhaps the only one on the Texas coast that affords sufficient water at all times, to admit vessels of any size. There is also an *inland passage* from this Pass to a point within five miles of the bar of Santiago, which will admit vessels drawing four feet water. The whole of this inland passage affords a sufficient depth, from Matagorda to or near the Rio del Norte, for gun boats or small steamers.

Sailing vessels scarcely ever ascend the Rio del Norte, higher than the village of Refugio, which is some twenty-three miles above the bar. But steamers may go on some distance above Matamoras.

Organization of the United States army.

Fifty-two thousand men under arms.

By official returns just received from Washington, we are enabled to present the following authentic statement of the United States army as organized under the recent laws of Congress, Major-General Winfield Scott, acting commander-in-chief. The volunteers called into immediate service by the Government numbered 17,153, viz.:—from Arkansas, 1 1-2 regiments, 789 horse and 388 foot; Mississippi, 1 regiment, 777 foot ; Alabama, the same ; Georgia, the same ; Tennesee, 3 regiments, 789 horse and 1654 foot ; Kentucky, the same ; Missouri, one regiment, 789 horse ; Illinois, 3 regiments, 2,331 foot ; Indiana, the same ; Ohio, the same ; and from Texas, 1½ regiments, 789 horse and 388 foot. In all, 3,945 horse, 13,208 foot. Total, 17,153. Orders have been issued for the enrollment of 28 full regiments of infantry 777 men each, and seven half regiments, 390 men each, in the following States :—Maine 1, New Hampshire, half, Connecticut, half, Vermont, half, New York, 7, New Jersey, 1, Delaware, half, Pennsylvania, 6, Maryland 2, Virginia, 3, North Caroline, 1, South Carolina, 1, Louisiana, 2, Michigan, 1, Florida, half, Iowa, 1, Wisconsin, 1, and Alabama, half. Total—24,436, to be in readiness to march at 24 hours' notice.

RECAPITULATION.

For immediate service.

Foot regiments	16 of 777 each..	12,432
Foot half regiments ...	2 of 388 each..	776
Horse regiments......	5 of 789 each..	3,945
		17,153

For Enrollment.

Foot regiments	28 of 777 each..	12,756
Foot half regiments ...	7 of 390 each..	2,730
Horse regiments		
		24,486
		17,153
Total, (foot 37,704, horse 3,945)...		41,649

Add to this the regular force as established by law, about 8,100 men, with the two regiments of mounted riflemen, 789 each, authorised by Congress, and two regiments of mounted riflemen from Louisiana, called for by General Taylor, for immediate service, and we have an aggregate force of 52,905 men now under arms. The volunteers are to be commanded by officers holding commissions from the Governors of their States, the whole force being subject to the orders of the United States Government.

MARINE LIST.

PORT of BUENOS AYRES.

August 22.—Wind N.N.E., opposite coast visible.

Arrived, French brig of war Tactique 4 guns, Lieut. Bellanger, from Montevideo 21st inst., with a lanch in tow, apparently laden.

Sailed, Sardinian schooner of war Ninfa del Plata, Captain Serra Casano, for Colonia and Montevideo.

August 23.—Wind N.

Sailed, French brig of war Tactique, with the launch in tow which she brought yesterday apparently for Colonia,

August 24.—Wind N.N.E.,

Arrived, French brig of war Alsacienne, Lieut. Fournier, apparently from Colonia.

August 25.—Wind W.S.W.

Sailed, H. B. M. schooner brig Victoria, apparently for Colonia.

August 26.—Wind N., in the afternoon changed to S.W.

No arrivals or sailings.

August 27.—Wind W.S.W.

The Sardinian schooner of war Ninfa from Montevideo was in sight but had not entered the port at sunset.

August 28.—Wind N. E.

Arrived, Sardinian schooner of war Ninfa, Capt. Serra Casano from Montevideo 26th inst.

H. B. M's. schooner brig Victoria, 3 guns, Lieut. W. P. Johnson, Commander.

ARRIVALS AT MONTEVIDEO.

August 20.

Danish brig Sofia, from Patagonia with guano.

August 21.

Sardinian polacre Federico, J. B. Grondana, from Genoa 27th May, and the Canary Islands 22nd June.

Spanish brig Florentino, J. Marriston, from Barcelona 12th May, and Rio Janeiro 5th inst.

Sardinian patacho Iride, S. Galiino, from Santos 4th inst.

H. B. M. steamer Alecto, Commander F. W. Austen, from the Uruguay.

French war steamer Grondeur, from Maldonado 20th inst.

August 22.

Spanish brig Pepito, S. Brutel, from Barcelona 8th June.

British barque John Cock, C. G. Stenning, from Hartlepool 12th May, and Rio Janeiro 3rd August.

Sardinian schooner brig Lusitano, B. Dassory, from Rio Janeiro 8th inst.

Sardinian patache Benedetta Maria, A. Frengionni, from St. Chatherine's 16th inst.

Brazilian schooner brig Guillermino, J. Rens, from St. Catherine's 13th inst.

Sardinian brig of war Daino, 14 guns, Commander Chevalier Scaffiero, hence 14th inst,

Brazilian shooner brig of war Argos, 6 guns, Captain Galhardo, hence 21st inst.

August 23.

Brazilian patacho Emprendedor, A. J. Lemers, from Santos 2nd inst.

American brig Oriole, A. Bantone, from New York 16th June.

August 24.

Sardinian brig Eden, Ferrari, from Genoa 21st June.

Sardinian schooner of war Ninfa, Captain Serra Casano, hence 23rd inst.

H. B. M. ship Curaçoa, 24 guns, Capt. Broughton, sailed from Montevideo on the 24th inst., for Rio Janeiro.

The Brazilian brigantine of war Olinda, 10 guns, Capt. Amazonas, sailed from Montevideo for Rio Janeiro on the 20th inst.

The English barque Stephen Wright, from the coast of Patagonia with guano, was wrecked on the evening of the 18th inst., on the Oriental coast below the Buceo.

The Argos on her voyage hence to Montevideo got aground on the rock called La Panela, but got off on the morning of the 23rd. She is now repairing damages in Montevideo.

MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES ON FRIDAY LAST.

NONE.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.

BRITISH.—Steam frigate Firebrand, Capt. James Hope. Schooner brig Victoria, 3 guns, Lieut. Johnson.

FRENCH—Sloop of war Conquette, 24 guns, Captain Larrieu.

Brig Alsacienne, 4 guns, Lieut. Fournier.

SARDINIAN—Schooner Ninfa del Plata, Capt. Serra-Casano

THERMOMETER in the Mirador of the Commercial Rooms since our last:—

Saturday	59
Sunday	69
Monday	70
Tuesday	61
Wednesday	59
Thursday	59
Friday	58

Advertisements.

BRITISH COMMERCIAL SCHOOL.

No. 168 Calle de Balcarce.

MR. CAMP begs to apprize the inhabitants of Buenos Ayres that he has opened an establishment for the tuition of youth, at the above address; upon a moderate scale of charges.

The course of instruction; reading, writing, arithmetic, English grammar, geography, history, &c.

A preparatory school conducted by Mrs. Camp.

An evening class for adults from 6 till 8 o'clock.

Sale by Auction,

To Dealers in Spirits and Grocers.

Messrs. IBARRA & MACOME respectfully inform the public, that they will sell by Public Auction, on Monday 31st inst. at the store No 56 Calle de la Paz at 11 o'clock precisely to the highest offer, in order to close an invoice, the following articles. Twenty one rolls of tobacco, ten pipes Catalan wine, twenty barrels white sugar, a hundred tierces yerba, a hundred and twenty boxes yellow soap, five barrels Jamaica rum, fifty reams writing paper, twenty thousand Havannah cigars, forty thousand Hamburg cigars, two hundred fanegas salt, Playing cards, chocolate, sausages, and many other articles which will be seen at the time of sale.

TO SINGLE GENTLEMEN, CAPTAINS OF VESSELS, &c.

THE Undersigned having taken the house No 6 Calle de la Piedad (half a square from the Alameda) offers superior accommodation with board, and every attendance, and hopes from the attention which will be paid to the comforts of those who favor him with their patronage, and from the suitable locality of the house for Gentlemen in business, and Captains of vessels, to give general satisfaction.

HUGH WHITE.

Mr. William Daws

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public that having had some years experience in the Undertaking Business, he intends carrying on the same in all its branches, having a fine assortment of Coffins and Coffin Furniture of all classes on hand. Any person who should be under the disagreeable necessity of requiring any of the above articles will meet with every attention and quick dispatch on the most reasonable terms, by calling or leaving their orders at No. 200 or 202 Calle de la Paz.

CABINET MAKING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

Kidd's Hotel.

NO. 5. 25th OF MAY STREET.

THE undersigned begs leave to return thanks to his friends and the public for the very liberal patronage he has received during the last six years, and wishes to inform them that he has taken the house he formerly occupied as above described, where he hopes by attention to their comforts and always keeping a stock of the best wines and spirits to merit a portion of their favours.

T. K. has always on hand fine old port, sherry, and madeira, likewise fine old Scotch whiskey either by the barrel, gallon or single bottle.

N. B. An ordinary every day at half past two o'clock. Breakfast at half past eight.

THOMAS KIDD.

Spanish Language.

MR. BRADISH 21 years a resident in South America teaches this beatiful and useful language.

Altos 68, Calle de Chacabuco.

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership heretofore subsisting between us, the undersigned Henry Dowse and George Dowse of Bueuos Ayres, in South America, and of No. 17, Broad Street Buildings, in the city of London, merchants, was this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The affairs of the firm at Buenos Ayres will be wound up by Henry Dowse of that place on behalf of the firm, as witness our hands this twenty-fifth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and forty five.

(Signed) HENRY DOWSE.
GEORGE DOWSE.

Winess to the signatures of the abovenamed Henry Dowse and George Dowse—

J. H. McLEOD, Solicitor,
13 London Street,
Frenchurch Street. London.

All persons indebted to the late firm of Henry and George Dowse are particularly requested to call and settle their accounts without further delay, at No. 85, Calle Potosi.

MARRIED.

On the 18th inst., in the British Episcopal Church by the Rev. Barton Lodge, Mr. John D. Bell, to Miss Agnes S. Elliot, both natives of Northumberland.

PRICES CURRENT.

	$		$	
Doubloons, Spanish	264	á	265	each,
Do. Patriot	262	á	263	do.
Plata, macuquina	14	á	15	do. for one
Dollars, Spanish	16	á	16¼	each.
Do. Patriot & Patacones	16	á	16½	do.
Six per cent. Stock				no transactions
Exchange on England	2⅞	á	3d.	
Do. France	32	á	33	cent. per dollar
Do. Rio Janeiro	at par			
Do. Montevideo	2	á	2½	per cent. prem.
Do. United States	15	á	16	
Hides, Ox, for Engld & Germy	53	á	55	per pesada.
Do. France	45	á	48	do.
Do. North America	42	á	44	do.
Do. Spain	45	á	50	do.
Do. salted	40	á	42	do.
Do. Horse	22	á	24	do. each
Calf skins	45	á	50	per pesada
Sheep skins, common	26	á	27	per dozen
Do. fine	36	á	37	do.
Deer skins	withoutprice			do.
Goat skins	do.			do.
Nutria skins	4	á	4½	dol. per lb
Chinchilli skins	withoutprice			dol. per dozen
Horse hair, short	40	à	46	dol. per arroba
Do. mixed	58	á	60	do.
Do. long	100	á	120	do.
Wool, common, washed	20	á	25	do
Do. picked	withoutprice			do.
Do. shorn from skins	do			do
Do. mestiza, dirty	12	á	30	do
Tallow, pure	withoutprice			do.
Do. raw	18	á	19	do.
Do. with grease	withoutprice			do.
Jerked beef	none.			per quintal
Horns, mixed	75	á	100	per thousand
Do. Ox	300	á	400	do.
Shin bones	withoutprice			do.
Hide cuttings	9	á	10	per 100 lbs.
Ostrich feathers, white	withoutprice			per lb.
Do. black	12	á	13	do.
Salted tongues	7	á	8	per dozen
Salt, on board	none.			per fanega
Discount	1½	á	2½	per cent. month

The highest price of Doubloons during the week 276 dollars The lowest price 260 dollars.

The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week 3d. The lowest do. 2⅞d.

GEORGE THOMAS, Responsible Editor.